

THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT
OF
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,
FOR
THE SESSION 1880-81.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,
FOR
THE SESSION 1880-81.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament founding the Queen's Colleges, I have the honour of submitting to your Majesty the following Report of the Proceedings and Condition of the Queen's College, Galway, for the Session 1880-1.

In my Report for the Session 1878-9, I stated that the condition of the College was satisfactory, and that its prospects were encouraging. The Students attending Lectures during that Session, numbered 167. In the following Session (1879-80), they numbered 180. In the Session that has just closed (1880-1), the number reached 208. I trust that these figures will be thought to indicate a progressive condition; and that, taking into account the position of the College, the pursuits, present state of preliminary education, and material condition of the people, it may claim to have achieved a measure of solid success, judged by the total number of its Students,—now greater than it has been at any time since its foundation,—the classes they represent, and the steady growth in the estimation in which it is held by the public.

And I may here observe that, in order to estimate justly the condition and progress of the College from the number of Students on the Rolls, it should be borne in mind that daily attendance on Lectures is stringently enforced in all the departments of the Queen's Colleges. This rule, which imposes on the great majority of the Students of this College, the expense and other inconveniences of residing at a distance from home through a great part of each year, must tend, in the case of Colleges which are mainly recruited from the less opulent classes, to diminish numbers. It is a rule, however, which, I feel convinced, the Queen's Colleges will never consent to dispense with; regarding, as they have always done, systematic teaching as a fundamental principle in University education.

It will not be considered out of place to advert briefly to this subject on the present occasion, when a crisis seems to be impending in the history of Irish University Education. The University Act of 1879 established the examinal system as distinguished from the collegiate on the broadest possible basis. Looking at the measure merely from an educational point of view,—other considerations must of course be taken into account when a great political problem has to be solved,—the system of academic training tested by periodical examinations would unquestionably command the preference of all competent judges to the institution of an Examining Board testing mere results. The highest culture—which consists in the harmonious development of all the mental faculties—is not to be acquired from books, or from isolated studies. That which educates a man above everything else, is his intercourse with his fellows, the contact with minds differing from and greater than his own; and there is nothing of more vital importance in higher education than the influence which the personality of really able men exercises on those brought within their sphere. It is this that gives its real value to the system of the Queen's Colleges, which is in fact the ancient method of oral instruction, of present communication between teacher and scholar, liberalizing by familiar intercourse, and stimulating by mutual help. How fully the Athenians grasped this truth is seen from their word for attendance on a great man's lectures; it was *sympochia*: the improvement to be got from *his company* was the first thing they thought of. It would be easy to enlarge on this topic, but I shall content myself with a quotation from the highest living authority on University Education. Dr. Newman says:—

"In order to become exact and fully furnished in any subject of teaching which is diversified and complicated, we must consult the living man, and listen to his living voice."

If I may be permitted to express my own opinion, I would say—that what is especially wanted in Ireland is systematic instruction, and not merely examination; and that the educational machinery required for that purpose would be a network of efficient intermediate schools, which would lead up to and render possible a University that should maintain a standard not inferior to the highest. The Earl of Kimberley, in his address at University College, London, in 1879, used these weighty words:—

"I think we ought to look forward in this country to a very large extension of University teaching, if we ever are to reach the point to which we must look, of educating all classes in this country; and I look to the general extension of education throughout all classes to bring a reinforcement in this direction. I hope to see that such ladders will be raised that a student, no matter if his father be ever so poor, may, if he is intelligent above the rest of us, be able to climb step by step from the elementary school to the middle-class school, and from the middle-class school to obtain an exhibition to the university college, and so to gain access to one of the great universities themselves; so that we may have at our disposal in this country all the talent available at any one time in the highest walks of science. And the existence of such an

Institution as this, depend upon it, is a matter of great national importance; because, however we may, by better appliances, raise the general level of education throughout the country, all experience shows us that there are not, at any one time, in any one country, however great that country may be, any very large number of men who are greatly eminent above the rest; and it is upon such men mainly that the progress and the greatness of a nation depend. If, then, by wider education we can select from all classes the most capable men, I think that we shall do no small thing towards not only the spread of contentment amongst all classes, but to spread and advance the glory and greatness of the nation."

Such an organized system of education—primary, secondary, and university—which Lord Kimberley recommends as most important for the welfare of England, would confer inestimable benefits on a country like Ireland, which is comparatively deficient in those physical resources that open to youth manifold careers of industrial enterprise, but whose people appear to be largely endowed with an aptitude for intellectual pursuits and a keen ambition for professional distinction. The success of Irish students at the great public contests of the educated youth of the empire has been conspicuous. This field of native industry they have diligently cultivated, and have been recompensed for their labours by competence and distinction, while at the same time they have brought to the service of the State the qualifications of well-directed talent and enlightened intellect.

During the last Session more than a thousand Students were attending Lectures in the Queen's Colleges. This fact is encouraging from any point of view, as a proof that the demand for liberal culture is increasing among the middle ranks of the Irish people; and, without entering on debatable ground, it may be said that it is the spirit which seeks and knows how to use such advantages that is the most important element in the intellectual development of a community.

What effects a change so fundamental in university organization as that introduced by recent legislation may produce on the Queen's Colleges, it would be difficult to predict. All that can be said is, that the constitution of the Senate is an earnest that the new system will be administered with the single view to elicit breadth of culture and solidity of attainments; and that, whatever changes may take place in the position and relations of the Queen's Colleges, the Professors will continue with undiminished spirit and energy to devote themselves to their duties. And it may be hoped that the thoroughness of the intellectual training which the collegiate system ensures, will exhibit results that will ultimately secure for it even higher appreciation and enlarged spheres of action.

A sensible advance has been observed by the Professors in the proficiency of the Candidates for Matriculation; and the conduct of the Students during the Session has fully sustained the expression of approval regarding them in former Reports. The spirit of seriousness and earnestness with which the great body

of them pursued their studies manifested a worthy sense of their privileges and responsibilities. To the cordial support and co-operation of the Deans of Residences I find it difficult to do justice. By the watchful care of the young men who have come under their supervision at the most critical period of their career, when the comparative freedom of college life takes the place of the guarded security of home, they have given confidence to parents, and strengthened the discipline and advanced the popularity of the College. And I am here led to advert to a matter of great practical importance. I believe that nothing would now so effectually contribute to extend the benefits of the College as the establishment of boarding-houses where Students could reside at a fixed and moderate rate. A measure contemplated by the Act which founded the Colleges would secure this arrangement, and the Council hope to be enabled to avail themselves of its provisions. The advantages would be manifold. The inconvenience of living at a distance from the College, when the Student must attend lectures at different hours of the day, would be removed; the adaptation of such residences to the requirements of collegiate life would largely increase his personal comfort; while the fact of being under the more immediate supervision of the College authorities would be an additional security for the rectitude and propriety of his conduct and demeanour.

The progress, condition, and requirements of the Medical School call at this time for special notice. During the Session 120 Students attended lectures in this Faculty, being the largest number since the opening of the College. The Medical School, it should be remembered, has been created by the College: no such institution had previously existed in the Western Province; and the numbers have increased with a steadiness that gives promise of permanent prosperity. And I may here advert to a particular regulation that insures the efficiency of the instruction. At the present moment, special attention is directed to the question of the value of the Lecture-system in Medical education; and a proposal has been adopted by the English College of Surgeons, that all candidates for its diploma shall be required to undergo an examination in Anatomy and Physiology at the close of their first year of study; not with a view to exemption from examination in these subjects at the usual time, but in order to ensure that a Student's time shall not be wasted by a merely nominal attendance on lectures. Now in this College, a daily roll-call has always been in force in every class, and class-examinations are frequently held. A daily class-examination is held in the class of Anatomical Demonstrations, and a weekly one in Physiology; and no credit is given for attendance when the answering of the Student evinces inattention and inadequate study of the subject. The class certificate thus shows not merely the payment of a fee, and the entry of a name on the class-roll, but is a guarantee of continuous study of the subject on the part of the Student during the entire Session. I am

desirous to direct attention to this essential feature of the Queen's Colleges' system, for this reason—that while a reform of the well-known abuses of the lecture-system, now under discussion, has been only partially secured by changes in the rules of a small number of Medical Institutions, the system of roll-call and class examinations adopted in this College has avoided the evil from the beginning.

It is my duty again to refer to the pressing need of enlarged accommodation in the Anatomical department of the Medical School. I called attention to this matter in former Reports; and in a special representation to Your Majesty's Government in Ireland, I stated facts which, I am sure, will justify me in now repeating the respectful solicitation that a want, so injurious to the prosperity of the Medical School and the general interests of the College, shall no longer be permitted to exist.

The Library and the Museums are in a satisfactory condition. The liberality of the Legislature has provided for their annual augmentation, and has thus secured for the Student all the essential requisites for the most advanced practical instruction, and has established for the benefit of the people of this remote and outlying province permanent local repositories of Literature, Science, and Art. The Council of the College has largely extended the benefits of the Library to the people of Galway, bearing in mind that it is the sole Library of reference and consultation in the West of Ireland. A Departmental Catalogue, which will form a lasting monument of the diligence and the technical skill of its compiler, Professor Thompson, the Acting-Librarian, is now approaching completion, and will greatly facilitate access to the several departments, and increase their usefulness for the purposes of study. To the Museum of Natural History there has been added a collection of foreign birds of a very interesting kind, and useful for purposes of instruction; and the Museum attached to the Chair of Mineralogy and Geology has been enriched by a set of specimens of a rare and almost unique character, which throw light on some highly interesting questions in Geological Science.

In Appendix A will be found Tables giving Returns as follows:—

I. The number of Students who entered Queen's College, Galway, in the Session 1880-81.

II. The total number of Students in attendance during the Session 1880-81; their Religious persuasions; and their distribution among the Faculties.

III. Number and Religious persuasions of Students who have entered Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

IV. Number and Religious persuasions of Students attending Lectures in Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

V. Locality of the Students in attendance during the Session

1880-81, according to Provinces, and from elsewhere than Ireland.

VI. Average Age of the Students present during the Session 1880-81.

VII. Courses of Lectures delivered during the Session 1880-81; the Number of Lectures in each Course; and the number of Students attending in each.

VIII. Names of Students of Queen's College, Galway, who obtained Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors at the University Commencements in June and October, 1880.

In Appendix B will be found a List of Professors and Officers of the College, Dates of their appointments, Salaries, &c.

In Appendix C, a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the College for the year ending March, 1881.

(Signed)

THOMAS W. MOFFETT,

President.

18th July, 1881.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

I.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of STUDENTS who entered QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, in the SESSION 1880-81.

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Church of Ireland, . . .	20	4	24
Roman Catholics, . . .	36	5	41
Presbyterians, . . .	39	—	39
Wesleyan Methodists, . . .	1	—	1
Total,	96*	9	105

* Includes 3 Students who attended as Non-Matriculated in previous Sessions.

With regard to religious denominations, I have classified the Students as they designate themselves in the forms filled up at entrance.

II.—RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER of STUDENTS in attendance during the Session 1880-81, their RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS, and their Distribution among the FACULTIES.

FACULTIES.	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Baptist.	Total.
Arts,	12	16	41	2	—	—	71
Law,	—	3	5	—	—	—	8
Medicine,	17	65	32	6	—	—	120
Engineering,	7	4	—	1	—	—	12
Occasional,	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	36	89	80	9	—	—	214
Deduct— Attending in two Faculties, . . .	2	2	2	—	—	—	6
Total separate Individuals, . . .	34	87	78	9	—	—	208

[TABLE III.]

III.—NUMBERS AND RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS who have entered the Queen's College, Galway, in each year from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1819-20, . . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	-	-	-	68
1820-21, . . .	23	3	26	10	9	7	-	-	-	26
1821-22, . . .	31	5	36	13	21	2	-	-	-	36
1822-23, . . .	21	2	23	9	12	3	-	-	-	23
1823-24, . . .	25	5	30	12	15	3	-	-	-	30
1824-25, . . .	26	16	41	18	18	3	2	-	-	41
1825-26, . . .	32	7	39	14	15	8	1	1	-	39
1826-27, . . .	35	8	43	15	22	3	1	1	1	43
1827-28, . . .	36	7	43	16	17	9	-	1	-	43
1828-29, . . .	44	4	48	20	19	7	2	-	-	48
1829-30, . . .	33	5	40	12	25	1	-	1	1	40
1830-31, . . .	59	1	60	13	33	12	2	-	-	60
1831-32, . . .	†59	3	62	21	35	6	-	-	-	62
1832-33, . . .	60	4	64	18	27	16	1	-	2	64
1833-34, . . .	54	5	59	20	24	11	2	4	1	59
1834-35, . . .	50	12	70	26	28	13	-	2	1	70
1835-36, . . .	40	3	43	16	19	10	3	-	1	49
1836-37, . . .	42	2	44	14	18	7	3	2	-	44
1837-38, . . .	†44	3	47	14	26	11	2	-	-	47
1838-39, . . .	†56	4	60	20	24	15	1	-	-	60
1839-40, . . .	49	5	54	20	25	6	2	-	1	54
1840-41, . . .	52	6	58	22	23	13	-	1	-	58
1841-42, . . .	†64	1	65	19	31	11	3	1	-	65
1842-43, . . .	55	4	59	17	24	14	1	2	1	59
1843-44, . . .	†60	3	63	27	31	21	3	1	-	63
1844-45, . . .	67	7	74	24	35	14	1	-	-	74
1845-46, . . .	†81	10	91	31	35	31	3	1	-	91
1846-47, . . .	†81	4	85	26	34	21	3	-	1	85
1847-48, . . .	67	6	73	19	23	29	3	-	-	73
1848-49, . . .	†84	4	88	24	35	24	2	3	-	88
1849-50, . . .	96	3	99	37	39	23	9	1	1	95
1850-51, . . .	†96	9	105	24	41	38	1	-	-	105
Total, . . .	1,722	164	1,886	593	612	387	51	22	11	1,886

* Including three who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.

† Including two who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.

‡ Including one who had previously been in attendance as a non-matriculated student.

IV.—NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of STUDENTS attending Lectures in the Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

Session.	Matri- culated Students.	Non- Matri- culated Students.	Total.	Mem- bers of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catho- lics.	Presby- terians.	Wes- leyan Method- ists.	Inde- pend- ents.	Va- rious.	Total.
1849-50, . . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	-	-	-	68
1850-51, . . .	60	3	63	22	28	13	-	-	-	63
1851-52, . . .	68	5	73	25	41	7	-	-	-	73
1852-53, . . .	73	2	75	26	49	9	-	-	-	75
1853-54, . . .	78	3	81	30	42	9	-	-	-	81
1854-55, . . .	69	16	85	32	43	5	2	-	-	85
1855-56, . . .	78	9	87	26	42	14	3	2	-	87
1856-57, . . .	88	8	96	30	49	10	8	3	1	96
1857-58, . . .	92	8	100	31	47	16	3	2	1	100
1858-59, . . .	113	9	122	37	64	15	4	1	1	122
1859-60, . . .	111	7	118	31	68	11	2	2	3	118
1860-61, . . .	141	3	144	33	83	19	3	2	2	144
1861-62, . . .	148	5	153	39	91	19	3	1	-	153
1862-63, . . .	161	4	165	33	95	32	2	-	3	165
1863-64, . . .	160	5	165	41	91	23	3	4	1	165
1864-65, . . .	157	12	169	50	78	31	2	6	2	169
1865-66, . . .	139	5	144	33	71	29	4	4	3	144
1866-67, . . .	133	2	135	36	62	27	4	3	1	135
1867-68, . . .	124	3	127	34	54	33	3	4	-	127
1868-69, . . .	146	4	150	47	83	34	2	4	-	150
1869-70, . . .	130	0	130	42	86	24	2	3	1	136
1870-71, . . .	115	0	123	37	62	29	-	4	-	123
1871-72, . . .	139	2	141	31	79	25	4	2	-	141
1872-73, . . .	135	3	138	38	60	35	3	3	1	138
1873-74, . . .	132	4	136	35	77	30	5	1	-	136
1874-75, . . .	149	6	155	37	71	40	4	3	-	155
1875-76, . . .	136	11	167	28	82	50	3	4	-	167
1876-77, . . .	165	9	174	26	89	53	4	2	-	174
1877-78, . . .	166	9	175	36	73	61	5	-	-	175
1878-79, . . .	162	5	167	28	68	64	3	3	-	167
1879-80, . . .	176	4	180	29	72	63	2	1	-	180
1880-81, . . .	261	7	268	34	87	78	9	-	-	268

V.—RETURN showing the LOCALITY of STUDENTS present during the Session 1880–81, according to Provinces, and from elsewhere than Ireland.

	Students.
Province of Connaught,	59
„ Munster,	26
„ Ulster,	98
„ Leinster,	14
	<hr/>
	197
From England,	10
„ France,	1
	<hr/>
Total,	208

VI.—RETURN showing the AVERAGE AGE of the STUDENTS present during the Session 1880–81.

Age.	Students.	Age.	Students.
Under 17 years,	20	20 and under 21,	18
17 and under 18,	18	Above 21 years,	81
18 „ 19,	32		<hr/>
19 „ 20,	39		208

VII.—TABLE containing the NAMES of the several SUBJECTS Lectured upon during the Session 1880–81, the NUMBER of LECTURES given on each Subject, and the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending the Classes in each Subject.

	No. of Lectures on each Subject.	No. of Students attending the Classes in each Subject.
Greek,	256	36
Latin,	292	40
Mathematics,	185	47
Natural Philosophy,	225	84
English Language,	42	30
„ Literature,	53	9
Modern History,	52	5
Metaphysics,	50	6
Logic,	41	15
Chemistry—Theoretical,	64	62
„ Practical,	65	31
Botany and Zoology,	92	65
Mineralogy and Geology,	48	4
Modern Languages,	321	101
Political Economy,	24	5
Jurisprudence and Civil Law,	72	8
English Law,	72	8
Anatomy and Physiology,	72	48
„ „ Practical,	86	106
Medicine,	49	24
Surgery,	40	20
Materia Medica,	35	23
Midwifery,	55	11
Medical Jurisprudence,	28	8
Engineering,	244	12

VIII.—NAMES OF STUDENTS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, who obtained DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS at the UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENTS in June and October, 1880.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Degree of LL.B.

First Honor Class.—George Alexander Hume, M.A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Degree of M.A.

Second Honor Class.—Robert Vance.

Speciali Gratia.—J. W. U. Macnamara, B.A., M.D.

Degree of B.A.

First Honor Class.—Alexander Anderson, William John Jackson.

Second Honor Class.—John Alexander Bain, Samuel B. Clarke, Edward Ekin, John J. Hanly, William Jas. Lowe, William H. Munro.

Upper Pass Division.—James J. Gillespie.

Passed.—William G. England, Thomas E. Nelson, Charles Reidy, Thos. C. Smyth, Francis O. M. Watters (Galway and Belfast).

First University Examination in Arts.

First Honor Class.—Hugh F. Kirker, Joseph D. Lynam, James B. M'Laren.

Second Honor Class.—Charles F. Gahan, William John Millar, Samuel Patterson.

Upper Pass Division.—David M'Neill, Mark Molloy.

Passed.—Alexander R. Foy, Henry W. Morrow, George A. H. Rowney, James J. Gillespie, John R. Moorhead, Redmond M'Donagh, Patrick O'Sullivan, Samuel Semple, John M'Glynn.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Degree of M.D.

Second Honor Class.—R. J. Dalbey Hackett, B.A., Robert Shore, M.A., George Jas. Haslam.

Passed.

Wm. N. Davies (Galway and Belfast).

John M'Loughlin.

Wm. D. Moore (Galway and Belfast).

Thos. Pritchard.

Robert R. Rentoul.

Robert J. Roulston.

Simson Stuart.

Charles Wells.

William Kelly, B.A.

James F. White.

Arthur Hickman.

William T. Mullally.

James Mullin.

John F. L. Mullin.

Charles Wemyss.

Degree of Master in Surgery (M.Ch.).

Myles H. C. Atkinson, M.D.	William D. Moore, M.D.
William T. Mallally, M.D.	Robert John Roulston, M.D.
Myles Wm. O'Reilly, M.D. (Galway and Cork.)	Charles Wenyon, M.D.
R. J. Dalbey Hackett, M.D.	John Martin, M.D.
	William Stokes, M.D.

Diploma in Midwifery.

Robert John Roulston, M.D.	William Stokes, M.D.
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Second University Examination in Medicine.

Second Honor Class.—Robert George Bell, William John Mitchell, Patrick O'Gorman.

Upper Pass Division.—William Robinson, Charles H. Wise.

Passed.

John Andrews.	Richard O'Farrell.
Joseph B. Jackson.	Martin Scales.
Turlough T. O'Brien.	Martin H. Atcock.
Felix Vinnes.	James C. Hood (Galway and Belfast).
John G. Black.	Alex. M. Johnson do.
John Gorham, M.A.	George H. Steinball.
Leonard S. M'Manus.	Michael Hillary.
Joseph H. Whelan.	Charles Wenyon.
John S. Graham.	John Riordan.

First University Examination in Medicine.

Second Honor Class.—Samuel L. Eroyer (Cork and Galway), William H. Thompson.

Upper Pass Division.—Richard E. Kelly, Peter O'Connell.

Passed.

William Russell Abernethy.	William Slater.
Henry Wm. Davies.	Arthur Atcock.
Jacob Fairbrother.	Walter G. Axford.
James Finlay.	James Carroll.
John D. Kenny.	John P. Coulienn.
Henry Pillow.	James Fallon.
Charles James Counihan.	Thomas G. Garry.
Thomas J. P. Hartigan.	John Henderson, M.A.
Robert M'Elwaine.	John M'Glynn.
Samuel Mackey.	Arthur E. Morris.
John Nesbitt.	John O'Brien.
Claudius O'Donel.	Matthew Pureell.
Felix C. Vinnes.	William A. Walsworth.
Patrick B. White.	Charles B. Wise.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering (B.E.)

First Honor Class.—William P. Flatley, Edward Augustus Hackett.

Passed.—Walter H. Nightingale, William P. Lynam.

First University Examination in Engineering.

Passed.—Joseph Moynan.

PRIZES FOUNDED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

Peel Exhibitions awarded at the First University Examination in Arts.

James B. M'Laren, First, from Queen's College, Galway, £20 a year for three years.

Joseph D. Lynam, Second from Queen's College, Galway, £15 a year for three years.

Peel Prize in Composition open to the Competition of all Under-Graduates.

Prize for English Composition awarded for the Essay signed "Sempronius," Subject—"The Poetry of Wordsworth," to Walter M. Fisher. (This Essay was reported to the Senate as of "unusual merit.")

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT ENTRANCE, OCTOBER, 1880.

Geometry.—Hugh Kane, George Sloane.

English Composition.—Michael O. Kelly, Samuel Fryar.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing List of Professors and Officers in the College, Dates of Appointment, their Salaries, and Endowments or Stipends, and University Endowments or from College Fund.

NAME OF PROFESSOR.	CLASS.	Date of Appointment of present Professor.	Salary from Endowment of Class.	Endowments.			Observations.
				By Statute, University Endowment.	Class Fund, from 1850-51.	£ s. d.	
Dr. Amy W. Thompson, M.A.	Greek.	November, 1854.	530	50	4 10 0		
John Fletcher Peckham, M.A.	Latin.	December, 1850.	530	50	70 10 0		
Geo. Johnston Adams, M.A.	Mathematics.	December, 1853.	330	50	80 10 0		
Joseph Lumsden, M.A.	Natural Philosophy.	March, 1855.	330	50	155 0 0		
Thomas W. Moffatt, M.A. (Acting Professor).	History, English Literature, and Mental Science.	August, 1848.	340	50	66 10 0		
Thomas H. Rowney, M.A.	Chemistry.	April, 1854.	340	50	507 0 0		
A. G. Melville, M.A. & M.D.	Natural History.	August, 1849.	530	50	135 0 0		
William King, M.A.	Mineralogy and Geology.	August, 1844.	500	50	0 0 0		
Charles Gordon, M.A.	Modern Languages.	November, 1850.	520	50	218 10 0		The College Council allowed to the Professor of History a stipend of £40 for lecturing in Medical Jurisprudence, and a like sum to the Professor of Chemistry as joint lecturer in same subject.
Robert Donald, M.A.	Jurisprudence and Pol. Economy.	October, 1874.	540	—	50 0 0		
Wm. H. Capron, M.A. & D.	English Law.	February, 1854.	540	—	14 0 0		
Joseph P. Fox, M.A. & D.	Anatomy and Physiology.	November, 1873.	520	50	530 0 0		
J. Isaac Lydson, M.A. & D.	Practice of Medicine.	November, 1873.	520	—	45 0 0		
Jas. V. Brown, M.D. & M.A.	Practice of Surgery.	August, 1853.	540	—	35 10 0		
Ed. W. Colburn, M.A. & D.	Mineral Medicine.	February, 1874.	520	—	60 0 0		
Ed. J. Wilkeson, A.M. & D.	Midwifery.	October, 1873.	540	—	17 10 0		
Edw. Townsend, M.A. & D.	Civil Engineering.	November, 1850.	530	50	50 0 0		
OFFICERS.			Office.	Office.			
Edward Townsend, M.A.	Registrar.	March, 1850.	75	—	—		
Geo. Johnston Adams, M.A.	Baylor.	October, 1854.	75	—	—		
Dr. Amy W. Thompson, M.A.	Acting Librarian.	December, 1854.	75	—	—		

APPENDIX C.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COLLEGE, for the year ended 31st March, 1881.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st April, 1880, viz. :—							
General Account,		1,718	5	4			
Special Account,			0	19	11		
Library Deposits,			15	0	0		
					1,732	5	5
Grant Charged on Consolidated Fund (net amount received),					6,383	18	2
Annual Grant of Parliament, viz. :—							
In Aid of Expenses of Maintenance,		1,090	0	0			
In Augmentation of Professors Salaries			264	0	1		
					1,354	6	1
Professors Class Fees,					1,770	10	0
College Fees, &c., 99 Students at 10s.	£49	10	0				
132 " " at 5s.	33	10	0				
Fines,	0	7	6				
				82	7	6	
Dividends on Stock,							
					80	7	0
Endowments,							
Donation for Special Purposes,							
Library Deposits,					17	0	0
Proceeds of Sale of Stock,							
Miscellaneous Receipts, for Sale of Timber, &c.,			5	9	6		
Interest on Deposit Account,			14	17	3		
					20	6	9
TOTAL,					£12,474	14	2

PAYMENTS

Salaries, &c., paid out of Permanent Grant, viz. :—

President, Professors, and Officers,	4,481	9	4				
Scholarships, Prizes, and Exhibitions,	1,755	0	0				
Minor Officers, Porters, and Servants,	429	4	2				
				5,665	13	6	
Salaries of Professors paid out of Special Grant,				298	17	0	

Library (£598 11s. 2d.) :—

Ancient and Modern Languages,	172	0	5				
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	60	10	2				
Natural Sciences,	40	12	11				
Medical Sciences,	145	7	9				
Engineering,	4	14	8				
Mental and Legal Sciences,	24	19	2				
General Library,	12	2	11				
Binding,	41	14	2				

Laboratory, &c. (£197 15s. 10d.) :—

Chemical Laboratory,	25	13	2				
Physical Cabinet,	25	19	10				
Engineering,	17	6	0				
Medical Faculty—Apparatus,	127	16	9				
Museums,	159	15	6				
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,	179	8	2				
Heating and Lighting,	179	18	6				
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	108	0	0				

Miscellaneous (£134 18s. 8d.) :—

Porters Clothing,	28	15	0				
Water Supply,	15	17	2				
Incidental Expenses,	79	16	0				
Insurance,	12	7	0				
				1,534	6	2	
Professors Class Fees,				1,770	10	4	
Endowments,							
Special Expenses (out of Donation),							
Library Deposits Repaid,				20	0	0	
Purchase of Land (Mole of Purchase Money),							

Carried forward, 10,309 15 9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	10,000	12	8			
Payments out of College Fees (£74 10s. 6d.):—						
Stipend to Lecturers on Medical Jurisprudence,	30	0	0			
Gratuity to Honor Kain, widow of the late Gatekeeper,	20	0	0			
College Athletic Sports, and C. Club,	17	0	0			
Fee to Examiner for Matriculation required during the Vacancy of the Professorship of Latin,	0	0	0			
Sundries for Students' Refreshment-room,	8	12	6			
Petty Disbursements,	13	1	1			
				94	19	6
Payments (out of Miscellaneous Receipts),						
Total payments,	10,494	12	8			
Balance on 31st March, 1881, viz:—						
General Account,	1,000	9	9			
Special Account,	76	8	3			
Library Deposits,	10	0	0			
				1,086	12	6
TOTAL,	£12,474	14	8			

The accounts of the College up to 31st March, 1881, have been examined, and found correct, by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

GEORGE J. ALLMAN, LL.D.,
Bursar.